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senile debility, 2; smallpox, 2; stillborn, 7; syphilis, 2; tetanus, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 3; other causes, 11.

On the 16th instant the last case of plague under treatment in hospital was discharged as cured and the hospital closed.

During the week there were reported 10 cases of smallpox, with 2 deaths.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Sanitary information from the Argentine Republic—Mortuary statistics—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, February 8, as follows:

During the week ended the 5th instant no vessel left this port for either United States, Cuban, or Canal Zone ports.

The commerce of the port as regards the shipments of coffee to the United States at this time of the year is usually dull, and this year is no exception to the general rule.

Sanitary information from the Argentine Republic.

A dispatch of date of the 31st ultimo states that bacteriological examination is being made of the sputa of all persons incarcerated in the public prisons of the city who have been attacked with the disease now prevalent in these places. It is reported that the examination shows the disease to be influenza; but notwithstanding this, many physicians contend that the disease in question is true bubonic plague. In this same laboratory will shortly be undertaken not only the examination of the sputa from such cases, but also the examination of blood taken from the more severe cases. This report is from Buenos Ayres.

There have been no further reports upon this subject since the one above quoted, except that on the following day 1 of the cases above reported proved fatal, and was affirmed by the authorities to be a case of influenza.

A report of date of the 2d instant states that there was in Bahia Blanca 1 severe case of variola. Reports from Buenos Ayres show that the heat there last week was intense. On the 2d there were 9 cases of heat stroke and also other cases on the 1st and 4th instant.

During the month of January, 1905, there were in Buenos Ayres 1,246 deaths.

Variola epidemic in Montevideo, Uruguay.

A dispatch of date of the 7th instant states that there has been an increase or recrudescence of the epidemic of variola in Montevideo. No figures are given either of cases or deaths.

Sanitary statistics of Petropolis during January, 1905.

During the month of January, 1905, there were in Petropolis 22 deaths, 11 minors and 11 adults.

Variola and bubonic plague in Para, Brazil.

A dispatch of date of the 7th instant states that variola and bubonic plague are both existent in the city of Para, or, as it is called in the

native tongue, Belem, the capital of the State of the same name. There are also many cases of beriberi in this city.

Mortuary statistics from State of Sao Paulo.

Sao Paulo (capital).—Week ended January 15, 1905. During the week there were in all 110 deaths. The deaths were caused as follows: Variola, 1; measles, 4; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 2; erysipelas, 1; malarial fever, 2; tuberculosis, 6; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 2; cancer, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 5; of the circulatory system, 7; of the respiratory system, 15; of the digestive system, 37; of the urinary system, 3; accidents during the puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 4; violence, except suicide, 3; diseases ill defined, 14.

Natives, 89; foreigners, 21; up to 2 years of age, 66; 2 to 5 years, 9; 5 to 10 years, 2; 10 to 20 years, none; 20 to 50 years, 19; more than 50 years of age, 15.

Population, estimated, 286,000.

Santos.—Week ended January 15, 1905: Total deaths, 13; stillbirths, 1; causes of death: Variola, 2; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 1; anchyllostomiasis, 1; disease of nervous system, 1; of the circulatory system, 2; of the digestive system, 2; violence, except suicide, 1; and disease ill defined, 1. Natives, 8; foreigners, 5.

Campinas.—Week ended January 15, 1905: Total deaths, 18; stillbirths, 3; causes of death: Tuberculosis, 1; cancer, 1; disease of nervous system, 1; of the respiratory system, 4; of the digestive system, 6; and diseases ill defined, 5. Natives, 15; foreigners, 5.

Sao Paulo (capital).—Week ended January 29, 1905: Total deaths, 112, as follows: Plague, bubonic, 1; measles, 3; enteric fever, 2; dysentery, 2; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 7; syphilis, 1; cancer, 1; diseases of nervous system, 9; of the circulatory system, 9; of the respiratory system, 9; of the digestive system, 30; of the urinary system, 4; accidents during puerperal state, 1; diseases of the skin, 1; congenital debility, 7; violence, except suicide, 2; stillbirths, 16; and diseases ill defined, 7. Natives, 94; foreigners, 19, and less than 2 years of age, 60.

Suspected bubonic plague at Bahia, Brazil.

A dispatch of date of the 6th instant states that 3 cases of sickness suspected of being bubonic plague were discovered on board of a vessel entering the port of Bahia on that date.

Sanitary statistics of Petropolis during 1904.

According to the registrations, there were in Petropolis during the year 1904, 478 deaths and 49 stillbirths. The estimated population is from 15,000 to 18,000 persons, although placed as high by some persons as 30,000. The death rate as calculated is given at 15.9 per 1,000 of the population, while the birth rate is 33.7—a very great difference. The deaths from tuberculosis were 10 per cent of the total number of deaths, while no other causes of deaths are given in the report at hand.